THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

War Prospects in Europe.

From the Herald. The news from Europe which we published vesterday, via the Atlantic cable, indicates that n conjunction with the ultimatum of Prussia relative to the Rhine frontier, which we had previously received, war is imminent between Prussia and France. Napoleon, we are told, has withdrawn his demand on the Cabinet of Berlin; but it remains to be seen whether he acquiesces in good faith to the stern necessity imposed on him by Bismark's prompt refusal, or pauses to prepare to take by force the territory which he can never obtain by diplomacy. Prussia pursues her high-handed policy. She has evidently completely overridden Hanover, as the official notice to the Queen of that kingdom through Prince Yestenburg would show, and that King William is master of all Northern Germany is an established fact. Conscious of her strength, and positive in her intention to follow out the policy of Bismark, Prussia feels herself in a position to stand by the universal German sentiment that the Rhine frontier can never be ceded to France. Germany and the Rhine are inseparably connected in the grand idea of the German's fatherland, and the possession of that historic river by any foreign power is as repulsive to the German mind as the old-time prophecy of the Cossacks of the Don watering their horses in the Seine was to the sensitive nature of the French people. King of Prussia knows the German clement too well to entertain the demand of Napoleon upon

this point, even for a moment. demand for an extension of territory on the Rhine—a Napoleonic tradition, and a dream of the French people since the time when the empire of Charlemagne melted away and was restricted to the limits of France-having been meet with a firm refusal, Napoleon is placed in a difficult quandary. The French people are not accustomed to have their demands rejected. Neither are they likely to permit this question of an extension of territory to be set aside without a contest. Aggrandize ment of territory is the prevailing weakness of the French nation. This is the price which they have always put upon their military services for other nations. Nice and Savoy were the return required for helping Italy against Austria in the war of 1861. The Rhine frontier is the price now demanded for the fancied mediation of Napoleon in the late war between Prussia, Austria, and Italy. Bismark, however, is not disposed to recognize the services of Napoleon in this regard. He feels, doubtless, that Prussia, with her fine army, her needle-gun, and her good generalship, has become master of the situation, and intends to main-

What is Napoleon to do in this emergency He stands between two fires—a war with Prussia or revolution at home. We opine that knowing the character of his people, he has already chosen the former alternative. Our news states that he has hurried off to Chalous to review the army encamped there. Probably he finds that the time has come to look after his soldiers. The French army, with Napoleon at its head, is, in reality, all that is substantial in the French Government. It is that which directs the policy of France and regulates events. The voice of the people at the ballot-box, the farce of universal suffrage, are like the machinery and scenic delusions of the stage. The army, with its cunning and sagacious leader, decides all vital questions of domestic government and

foreign policy, after all.

It may be, then, that Europe is on the eve of a more prolonged and bloody war than that which Prussia has brought to a standstill by the vigor of her arms. A conflict between the German race and Latin race seems imminent. and we should not wonder if the German element, composed as it is of men of solid ideas, progressive minds, animated by an all-absorbpremacy, should prevail over the Latin race, if war is to be the issue of the present complication. That the fight will be a terrible one there can be no doubt. The recent successes of Prussia will create a rivalry between her and the army of France, which must lead to deeds of extraordinary valor on both sides. It would be idle now to speculate upon the altiances which France may seek or obtain, should she accept the gage of battle; more tile still to offer any conjecture until we have more news at our command as to what Austria, Italy, and Russia, and the minor German States are going to do in the event of a war between France and Prussia: but we can readily understand how such a con flict will efface the whole map of the Continent as it now stands, and control the future destiny of all the nations of Central Europe.

The Real Issues.

From the Tribune. The Evening Post, in a half-and-half article on the Randall Convention at Philadelphia

"Mere party journals of course look at this matter with prejudiced eyes. The Tribune can see no good in the Convention; the World sees good in it only for the Democratic party. Both are alike wrong and mistaken. The Convention, composed so largely of Northern and Southern Secessionists, now for the first time recognizing the supremacy and the permanence of the Union, will be of great benefit to the country for the vaccountry for the vaccoun benefit to the country, for the reason we have given above—because this public recantation of error removes two disturbing questions, Slavery and Secession, from our party politics. But it may be or not the slightest use to the Democratic party. That party, if it wishes to rule the country, must not depend upon Piniadelphia Conventions; it must depend upon the enunciation and defense of sound and liberal principles. It it permits a handful of old logies to commit it against universal liberty and equal rights, and in favor of proscription, and of privilege to the few and exclusion of the many, it will surely be defeated; but if it plants itself upon the good old Democratic ground of equal rights to all within the Union and Constitution; if it defends the right of every man freely to speak, to labor, and to trade, everywhere, it will compal victory be. and to trade, everywhere, it will compel victory, be-cause it will deserve it."

-The Post knows perfectly well that the entire significance and interest of the Philadelphia Convention inheres in the deadly antago-nism to "universal liberty and equal rights" therein embodied, organized, and remered formidable. The one common sentiment which animates the fossil remains there collected of all the parties which our country has out-grown, is hatred of human equality and attachment to antiquated privilege. But for this there would have been no Philadelphia Convenleast, no such menagerie [as was assembled there.

It is idle—nay, it is culpable—to daily with this matter and affect not to understand the most obvious and vital facts. "The South," called-that is, the faction lately in revolt and fighting to overthrow the Union-is lip-loyal to-day for the single purpose of getting the loyal blacks delivered helpless into her hands. Mr. Johnson's policy of "restoration" makes the Rebels supreme over the lives, liberty, and property of the blacks. Even in States where the blacks are a clear majority and were unani-mously loyal, not one of them is allowed any voice whatever in making or enforcing the laws.
And, thus defenseless, they are being persecuted
and murdered by hundreds for having stood up
and fought for the Union. It is a damage and a peril to a negro almost anywhere in what was the Confederacy to have served in the Union armies. Men fresh from the Rebel service, who boast their loyalty and shout the praises of Andrew Johnson, are killing blacks on sight for

no other offense than that, The Civil Rights act is openly defied and nullified by Southern judges and juries. At least ten thousand blacks have been killed by Rebels since peace was proclaimed, and not one of the has been brought to justice by the local authorities. The late wholesale butchery

in New Orleans was but a more conspicuous exhibition of a spirit everywhere present and active in the South—a spirit to which John A. Dix, Thurlow Weed, and Montgomery Blair are now deliberately betraying the loyal, liberty-loving blacks of the South. When the Freedmen's Bureau is abolished or nullified—as it probably soon will be-the work of outrage and murder will proceed with redoubled celerity, and the hapless blacks, and those whites who sympathize with them, will be made to realize what was meant by those who predicted that

freedom would prove a curse to the blacks, and would result in their extermination. would result in their extermination.

The Democratic party of to-day will not "plant itself on the good old Democratic ground of equal rights to alt," as the Post well knows. It is not in favor of any such doctrine as that. It is expecting to achieve power by the aid of those who tried to break up the Union in order to tound a government on what A. H. Stephens justly vaunted as the entirely novel principle of the rightful natural, etamal subordination of the rightful, natural, eternal subordination of one race of men to another. The attempt failed; but the doctrine is still cherished as heartily as ever—and as heartily by Democrats in New York as by ex-Rebels in South Carolina. It is to give effect and ascendancy to this doc-It is to give effect and ascendancy to this doc-trine that "the South" now professes loyalty, and South Carolina locks arms with the handful of Massachusetts Copperheads. The murderers of Dostie and his compatriots are fully represented in the Randall and Niblack Convention; they are there on purpose to secure impunity for further operations in that line. It is for this, and this only, that they now pretend to abjure secession and slavery, while the spirit of slavery still animates the code of every Southern State. Why will the *Post* seek to blind its readers to these momentous truths?

The Radical Press on the Convention. From the Times.

The false prophets of the radical press are in a state of terrible perplexity. Their predictions upset by the wise and harmonious action of the delegates, to the Philadelphia Convention, they are now casting about for comfort in a sea of wild and contradictory conjectures.

At least a score of Tribunes contend that the Convention was neither more nor less than a Democratic concern. They discourse elegantly of Jonah and the whale, and thence deduce the certain fate of the Republicans who participated in the proceedings. They are to be swallowed, body and bones, by the Democratic fish, which is thence-torward to absorb them into its colossal corpus. Editorially and through marks of its correspondents, our radical neighbor dwells upon this as the only tenable interpretation of the recents events at Philadelphia; and lesser luminaries are every whit as positive upon the subject. But Forney's Press does not see things in the same light. It reverses the swallowing process. It makes the onservative Republicans the victimizers, the Democrats the victures. Writing in view of Tuesday's doings, the Press declared that the Convention is 'in the interests of William H. Seward and Andrew Johnson"; that "the straight-out Democratic managers, who expected to realize handsomely out of the speculation, will lose everything"; that "the Democratic organization is to be wholly submerged" in a new party; and much else to the same purpose. We appeal to the Press, then, as a witness against the Iribune, and to the Tribune for testimony against the Press; the inevitable being, that the opposing statements are equally imaginative and equally untrue.

In a party sense, neither the Republicans nor the Democrats who have met upon common ground gain or lose anything. Those of the delegates who were Democrats before are Democrats still, and the Republicans who for the time sit in council with them are not less of Republicans to-day than they were a week ago. Each may be supposed more correctly to appreciate the position of the other; and upon the great issue which remains to be fought out—the issue of the Union as against the radical disunion sts-we trust that they will hereafter work together with a cordinity and vigor that will overcome all opposition. They may be expected to unite in the coming campaign with the view of nationalizing Congress, asserting the supremacy of the Constitution, and re-establishing the Union, which only greed and fanaticism asunder. will-co-operate in support of conservative candidates, that the national sentiment of the people may rebuke the sectionalism of Congress and secure for the ten excluded States their rights within the Union. But with mere party organization the Convention has nothing whatever to do. It will breathe the breath of life into a movement superior to all parties, and one which we believe is destined to gain the

mastery over all. The differences among journals opposed to the Convention are not confined to the question of party. Besides the contradictions we have noted are others, in which extreme newspapers of the North neutralize the sayings of extreme papers in the South. The Southern extremists have contended that the Convention is exclusively in the interest of Northern politicians, and should therefore be shunned by Southern delegates. The Albany Evening Journal asserts the opposite, thus:-

"The Convention was called in the interest of those "The Convention was called in the interest of those who have been armed Rebels against the Government. It will be organized as may seem hest calculated to promote those interests. And the Northern men who take part in it must do so as the mere automatons and puppets of the shrewd Southern politicians. In this aspect of affairs we discover merely a revival of the old order, when the doughfaces of the rice States played toady to the leaders of the plantation, and cringed subservient under the of the plantation, and cringed subservient under the crack of their ready lash."

More than enough has transpired to establish the injustice of both allegations. The Southern delegates are in no degree compromised, for they sat in the Convention as equals in authority and right, subjected to no capricious test, subscribing to no partisan formula, and yielding nothing of the dignity belonging to them as exponents of a people upon whom the policy of congress presses with inexcusable harshness. The Southern delegates, we are persuaded, will return satisfied with the reception accorded to them, and with a well-grounded conviction that the constitutional Unionists of the North cherish no resentment, no sympathy with spirators, and are prepared to battle steadfastly for the rights withheld by Congress. They will return with the knowledge that nothing but the obstructive policy of Congress retards the complete restoration of national harmony, in feeling and in fact. On the other hand, all that has as yet been reported proves the falsity of the ignoble appeal to prejudice on which the Albany Journal relies for effect. The attitude of the South in the Convention was as far removed from arrogance as from abject humility. It neither cringed nor attempted to dictate. Its disposition, so iar as the public can judge of it, is eminently proper—conciliatory without being sycophantic and intent upon nothing save the re-establish ment of harmonious relations, and the guidance of the movement in a manner most certain to lead to success. In this particular, we dare say, the Southern delegates have disappointed many of their enemies, as, unquestionably, they have more than realized the expectations of

Nothing could be better than the reported utterances of the two distinguised representatives of South Carolina, who have already spoken. Between ex-Governor Perry, who was a Unionist before the war and during the war, and Governor Orr, who was an adherent of the Rebellion, there is now no substantial difference. One is more heartily for the Union than the Both agree in representing the people other. of their State as loyal in the acceptance of the situation, prepared in good faith to maintain the integrity of the nation, and only anxious for the full-liment of the pledges made to them by the Executive, in behalf of the country, at the close ot hostilities. Governor Orr is at this moment a better Union man than Mr. Greeley, for white the former publicly disavows the doctrine of secession, the latter cherishes it with as much apparent tenacity as when he expounded and advocated it prior to the Rebellion. And Ex-Governor Perry would be a safer man in Con-gress than nine-tenths of the members who obey the crack of Mr, Thaddeus Stevens' whip.

Upon one point we concur with the radical press. The management of the gathering has been, as they admit, admirable. The excellent judgment which directed the Convention was as manifest as the excellent feeling which animated it. The two qualities, acting in combina-tion, leave no room for fear as the result.

First Fruits of the Convention. From the Daily News.

Even in advance of the organization of the Philadelphia Convention, and before entering upon the routine of business, the concentration of the conservative elements of the country upon ground hallowed by the associations of '76 has resulted most favorably in calming the fevered palse of the republic. The simple act of interchanging greetings between the repre. sentatives of the North and South has opened a fountain of good feeling, from which healing waters are already welling. For the first time smee the storm of civil strife burst upon the land, the States, without sectional distinction, are represented in national council, and the existence of the Union, the integrity of the Republic, is attested and symbolized by a constructive gathering of the whole household. For the first time since the cessation of hostilities the hands that were then raised against each other in murderous war fare are joined in common service of the common nationality. As the representatives of States so lately hostile met at that trusting they bore with them no hideous relics of the deadly strue. No distrust nor jealousy nor harred marred their friendliness. At the convivial board or in the crowded thoroughfare or in the retirement of social intercourse they met as in the days of old, as the friends of "auld lang syne," with pleasant words and smiles upon their bps, with kind feelings and the hope or better times beaming in their eyes, with the hearty grasping of hands that meant sincerity, with no thought of upbraiding with no wish to open the tomb of the past and reveal the ghastliness within.

The spirit of peace and brotherhood had been invoked, not forbidden, as by the radical fanatics who are seeking, for their own ends, to baffle its ministration. The influences, whether of self-interest or of regard for the general welfare, that prompt the masses to renew the bonds of mutual confidence and esteem require but to be untrammelled to fulfil their mission. The people may see illustrated in the social as well as in the political action of their representatives at Philadelphia, the popular disposition to offer and accept conciliation. But the radicals, like the unfaithful physician who retards the convalescence of his patient to enhance his ice, would prolong their country's malady for the prolongation of their partisan power. It seems strange that an en-lightened people have so long submitted to be ruled by a faction whose selfishness and ambition block up the path of the republic's prosperity. Exhausted and oppressed with debt and taxation, still are the elements of health and strength withheld from us by demagogues whose legislation has been a succession of usurpations, blunders, injustice, and extravagance. But at last, we hope, the spell is broken. The radicals have climbed high, and when they fall, it will be to the bottom of an abyss where political oblivion will engulf them. The action of the Convention thus far has been of a pature to tuspire the Conservatives with confidence and energy; and if the same spirit governs its its future proceedings, the National Union party will be established upon a basis and endowed with a vigor and enthusiam that will insure its

Impeachment of the President and Another Civil War. From the World.

That the hot-headed radicals are looking to another civil war, and deliberately plotting measures to bring it on, is a fact which is daily leaking out through the mouths of their unwary coadjutors. It is a leading part of their plan to impeach the President, at the next session of Congress, in the expectation that he will resist being put out of office by such a rump, and that, in this manner, the conflict will be precipitated. Senator Wilson has declared as his opinion "that the President should be impeached next winter, unless a change took place this fall," Gerritt Smith has recently published a letter, in which, with characteristic trankness and candor he expresses his opinion that another civil war is necessary, and is close upon us. We make the

tollowing extract:-The war will break out again if suffrage is withheld from the black man. It will, in that case, break out in revenge upon the loval whites of the South, in persecution of the blacks of the South,

and, but too probably, on a much broader, if not indeed on a national scale.

In all probability our nation will learn no more of righteousness until she shall have drifted on to another breaking up. In all probability she must reach another bloody catastrophe peroce her sunken soul shall less mother more recorded.

soul shall feel another upward impulse.
In closing this letter let me say that I would not underate the present Congress. In the main it is underate the present Congress. In the main it is composed or men who are neither ignorant of the right nor indifferent to it. Unhappily they were not sufficiently resolute to follow up their convictions and insist on harvesting the fruits of our dearry-bought victory. Alas! that Congress has, but too probably, left it impossible for these truits ever to be harvested. Alas! that its mistakes have, out too protably, rendered vain all this expenditure of blood and freasure. The nation must pass through another season of sorrow ere it shall reach its season of joy! Seed must again be sown in tears and blood ere this nation shall reach its harvest of

"Negro suffrage at whatever cost," is the legend which the radicals are everywhere in-scribing upon their party banners. Speaker Colfax, in his late speech in Chicagoh, stated it to be the determination of the Republican party that the South shall be kept out until they adopt the pending Constitutional amendment and Senator Trumbull, in his speech at the same meeting, said, without attempting to mince the matter, that negro suffrage is the aim and substance of the amendment. The chief obstacle in their way is not the Constitution-for which they care nothing-but President John son, whom they mean to impeach, and get out of the way; by peaceable means if they can, but by force if they find it necessary. That reverend old bruiser and blackguard, Parson Browniow, has lately sounded the tocsin of a new civi war in a speech at Knoxville. The following is from a Knoxville telegram to the radical Chicago Tribune:-

"Governor Brownlow spoke here to-day. He said the Rebellion headed by Andrew Jonnson would share the same fate as that headed by Jeff Davis. If attempted, a million of loyal swords would leap from their scabbards, and millions of bayonets surid the Capito , and sweep the usurper and traitor from the Executive massion.

The Rochester Democrat also grows bloodthirsty, and in a recent assue cries havoc as

tollows:-"If by reason of advantage in position, the opposition missts in holding out, then it must be reduced to a trial of main strength, and the weaker power must go to the wall at last. We have no tears of the result, but recret the waste of lite and treasure, the humiliation in the eyes of foreign nations and the impediments to the country in progress in power. the impediments to the country's progress in power sperity which the exercise of a little of sense on the part of the minority might prevent."

Thus, while patriotic citizens of the North assembled at Philadelphia the South for the re-establishment of peace, prosperity and good will, these furious and malignant radicals-these bloodhounds of civil war-are slipping from the collar put upon them by the Constitution, and opening in full cry upon the President and the Union.



SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION CITY EXEUTIVE COMMITTEE. TO THE VOTERS OF THE UNION PARTY OF THE
In accordance with the rules the members of the
UNION PARTY will meet in their several wards on the
THIRD TURSDAY OF AUGUST 2 latinst.) at 8 o'clock
P. M., at which meeting the clittens of the different
divisions present sault elect a Judge and two Inspectors
to conduct the elections to be held on the following
Tuesday evening.

Tuesday evening.

On the fourth Juesday of August (28th inst.), the citizens of each warn shall meet in their respective divisions between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock F. M., and elect from each—
One Delegate to a City Convention for the nomination of City and County Officers
One Delegate to a Judicial Convention.
One Delegate to a Congressional Convention.
Two Delegates to a Representative Convention.
Two Delegates to a Ward Convention in each districts as clock a Senator of Surveyor, one delegate to a Senatorial and one Delegate to a Surveyor's Convention.

to a Senatorial and one Delegate to a Survayor's Convention.

Two persons to a Ward Committee of Superintendence will also be chosen from each division.

The loyal cliffens of Phiadephia, who have so nobly sustained the Government when assailed by Rebets in arms, and who are in avor or accuring a permanent peace by proper sofequards for the future, are invited to take part in these primary elections.

The Union organization has carried the country successfully through a great war. It has crushed the most formidable Rebeillon ever organized assainst the liberties of a free people. It has maintained the Union of States against the disintegrating cogma of State rights, supported by the leaders of the Democratic party. It has prevented the enemies of our country from accomplishing by unequal and disloyal representation in the councils of the nation that which they attempted and tailed to schleve in war. And whilst there can be no proper indemnity for the two hundred thousand noble lives laid down in decense of the Union in the past, it does demand that there shall be security against the recurrence of rebellion in the future.

With such a record, to whom can the destinies of the

that there shall be security against the recurrence of rebellion in the future.

With such a record, to whom can the destinies of the Republic be more safely entrusted?

We, therefore, invite all citizens who unite with us in sentiment, who believe that treason is a crime, and will assist in making it odious at the ballot-box, to take par in our primary elections, in order that we may have a satisfactory representation in our several conventions.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, President.

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DROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

CHIEF QUARTIEMASTER'S OFFICE,

DEFOT OF WASHINGTON,

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Sealed Proposa s are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, 28d inst. for furnishing the United States with ninety-one CAVALRY HORSES, at least twenty-five of which must be of a bay color, and the remainder cark colors

These horses must be sound in all particulars, well broker, in full flesh and good condition, from 15 to 16 hands high, from 5 to 9 years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

in every way to cavairy purposes.

Horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to these specifications will be rejected.

conforming to these specifications will be rejected. No mares will be received.

These horses must be delivered to Brevet Brigadier-General CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster at Lincoln Depot, in this city, on or beforeMONDAY, September 17.

Fayment will be made upon the delivery and acceptance of the horses contracted for. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids, which will be submitted for the approval of the Quartermaster-ticeneral before the contract is Quartermaster-tieneral before the contract is

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